

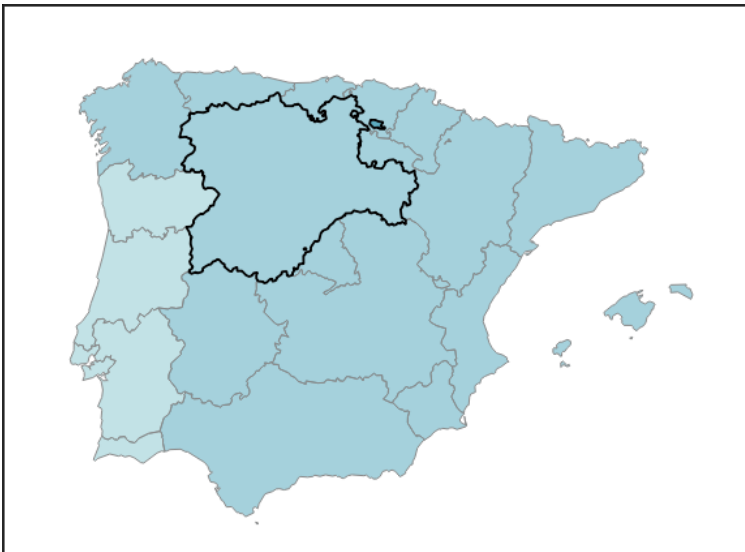
# Session 1. Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluations to Support Policy Development

## Experience of Castilla y León (Spain)

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# Castilla y León (ES41)



## Cohesion criteria

- 2014-2020: More developed region
- 2021-2027: Transition region

## Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2021 (EC, 2021)

- Moderate Innovator -
- Score (2021): 0.413
- Change (2014-2021): ▲ 17.4%

## Regional Competitiveness Index 2019 (EC)

- Develop. stage: medium (3/5)
- Rank: 204/268

## R&D performance (Eurostat, 2019):

- Total R&D expenditure: 801 Euro Million
- R&D expenditure (% GDP): 1.34%

## R&I funds (2014-2020) [1]

Cum. ESIF R&D per capita

161.55

Cum. EU H2020 per capita

71.21

TEDv comparison indicators for Castilla y León ▼

% total R&D expenditure

6.89%

(Average contribution of ESIF-TO1 for total R&D)

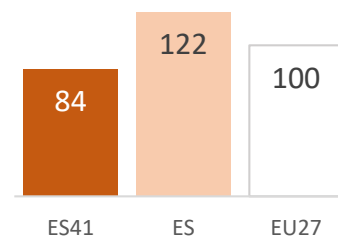
% total R&D expenditure

3.04%

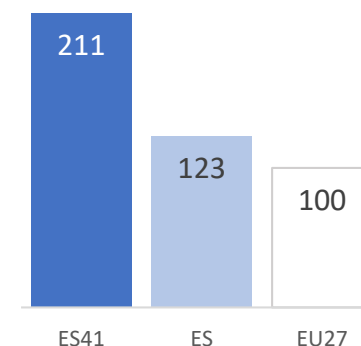
(Average contribution of H2020 for total R&D)

## Concentration index of R&I funds in climate change projects (2014-20) [2]

### ERDF – TO1 (R&I)



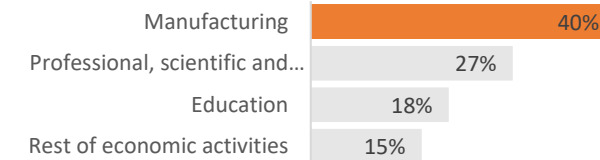
### H2020



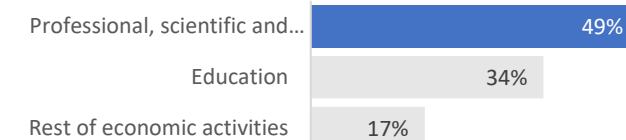
The index measures concentration, where EU27 = 100 and for the other territories it expresses their specialisation patterns (= share of funds in climate change projects in a territory over the average of this share in the EU27 x 100). Values higher than 100 indicates a concentration face EU reference

## R&I funds sectorial concentration 2014-2020 [1]

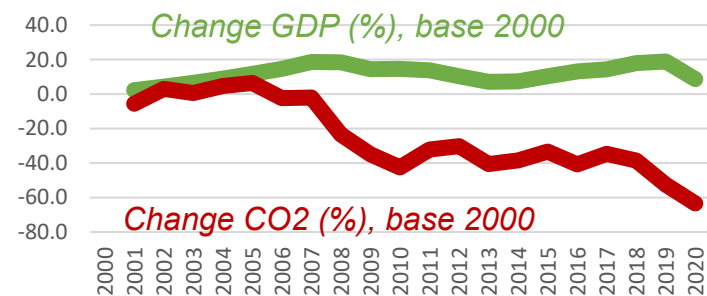
ERDF



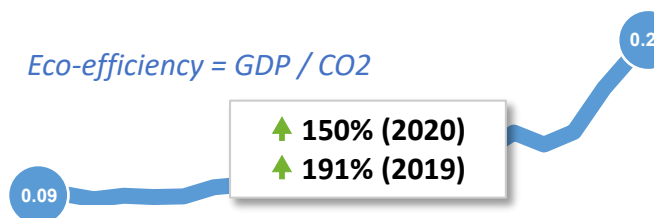
H2020



## Change in GDP and CO2 emissions (%), base 2000 [3, 4]



Eco-efficiency = GDP / CO2



# Description of the Monitoring and Evaluation System

- Monitoring and Evaluation of the RIS3 of Castilla y León 2021-2027

- Evaluation Plan (ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post).
- Methodology (4 steps):
  - 1. Definition of the “**Evaluation matrix**”, which includes the aspects to assess, and the sources of information to evaluate:



- 2. Compilation of evidences:
  - Existing indicators (e.g., mobilised budget, No. projects funded, No. grants, No. beneficiaries, No. business created, etc.)
  - RIS3 Annual reports
  - Reports from sectoral plans (e.g., the Regional Bioeconomy Plan).
- 3. Stakeholder involvement (Surveys and roundtables)
- 4. Final document

## Challenges

-Availability of a pool of indicators at different levels (output, result, context)

-Stakeholder involvement (Who, When, How)

# Description of Monitoring and Evaluation System

EVALUATION MATRIX Used in mid-term and ex-post evaluations			
Criteria analysed during the evaluation	Design	Implementation	Results
Pertinence ( <i>needs</i> )	X		
Relevance ( <i>Budget</i> )	X		
External coherence ( <i>strategy</i> )	X		
Internal coherence ( <i>cause-effect</i> )	X	X	
Complementarity ( <i>other interventions</i> )	X	X	
Implementation ( <i>mobilised resources</i> )		X	
Coverage ( <i>% over target population</i> )		X	
Coordination ( <i>governance</i> )		X	
Participation ( <i>stakeholders</i> )		X	
Transparency ( <i>stakeholders' views</i> )		X	
Efficacy ( <i>results and changes</i> )			X
Sustainability ( <i>long term perspective</i> )		X	X

## 1st stage of the Methodology

1. **Definition of the Evaluation Matrix**
2. Preliminary análisis of evidences
3. Stakeholder involvement
4. Final Document

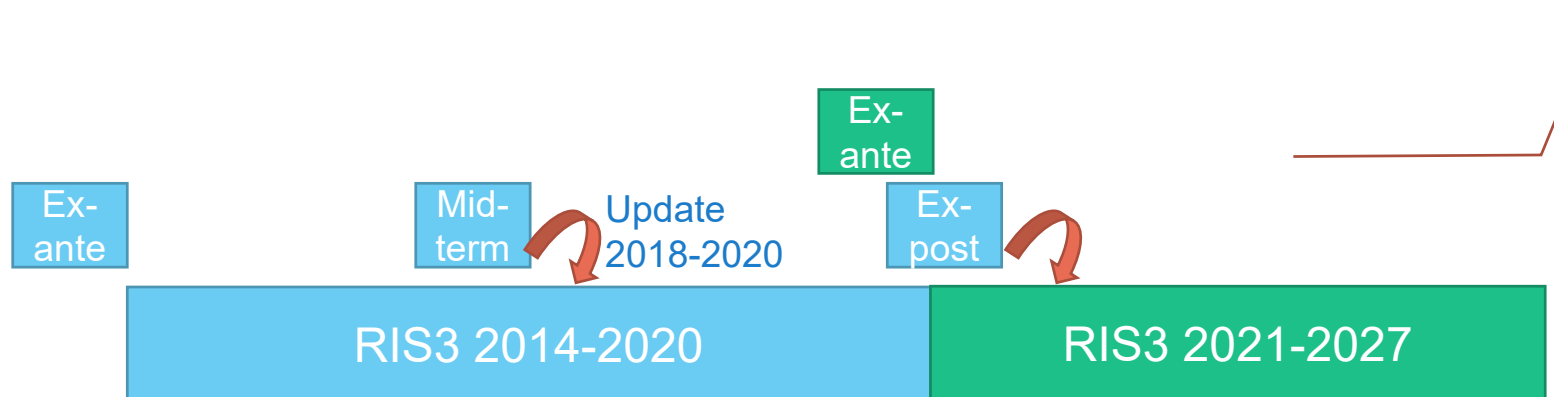
# Description of the Monitoring and Evaluation System

ExPost Evaluation of the RIS3 2014-2020 (work in progress)

## RIS3 2014-2020 Evaluation

## RIS3 2021-2027

	RIS3 2014-2020 Evaluation	RIS3 2021-2027
DESIGN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complex structure (2D: priorities x objectives)</li> <li>Priorities based on assets, missing opportunities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simplified structure (4 objectives)</li> <li>Priorities more based on future vision (EDP)</li> </ul>
IMPLEM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Instruments were linked to objectives, not to the implementation of Priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The development of the priorities is now a Programme with specific instruments.</li> </ul>
RESULTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient pool of indicators for evaluation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New monitoring system.</li> </ul>

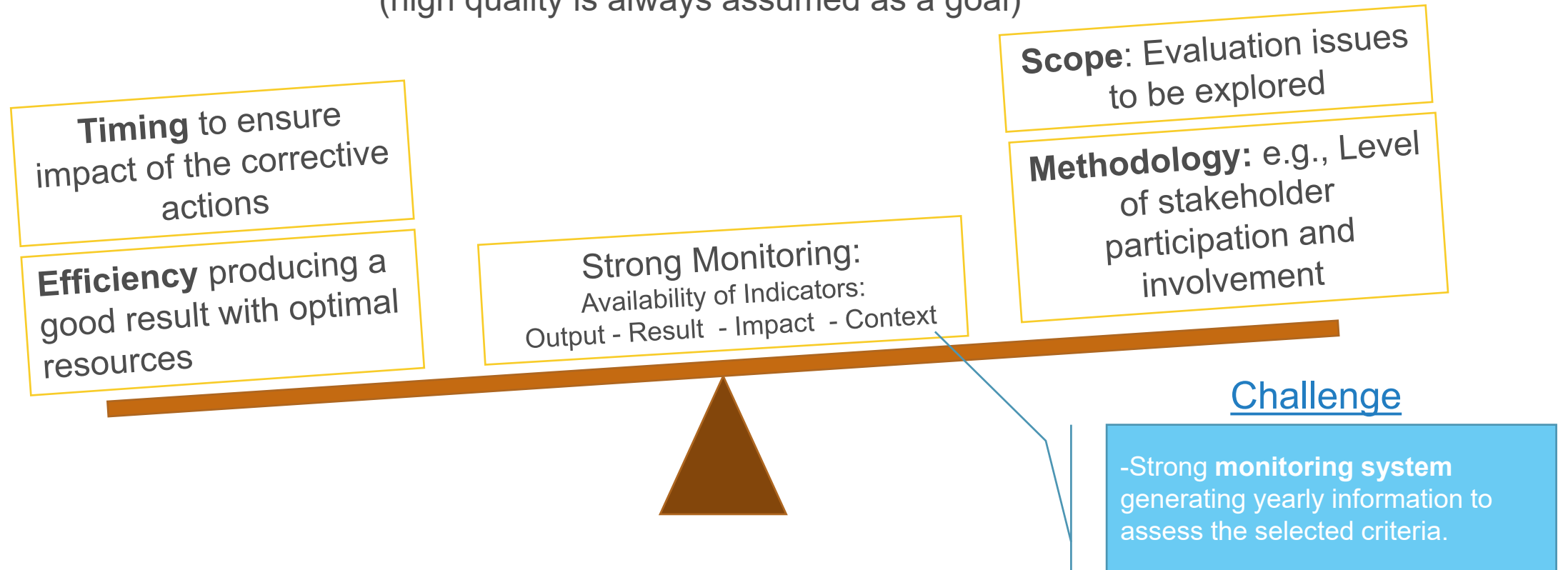


**4th stage of the Methodology**

1. Definition of the Evaluation Matrix
2. Preliminary análisis of evidences
3. Stakeholder involvement
4. **Final Document**

# Challenges linked to the RIS3 Evaluation

- The “TESM” balance: Timing – Efficiency – Scope – Methodology  
(high quality is always assumed as a goal)

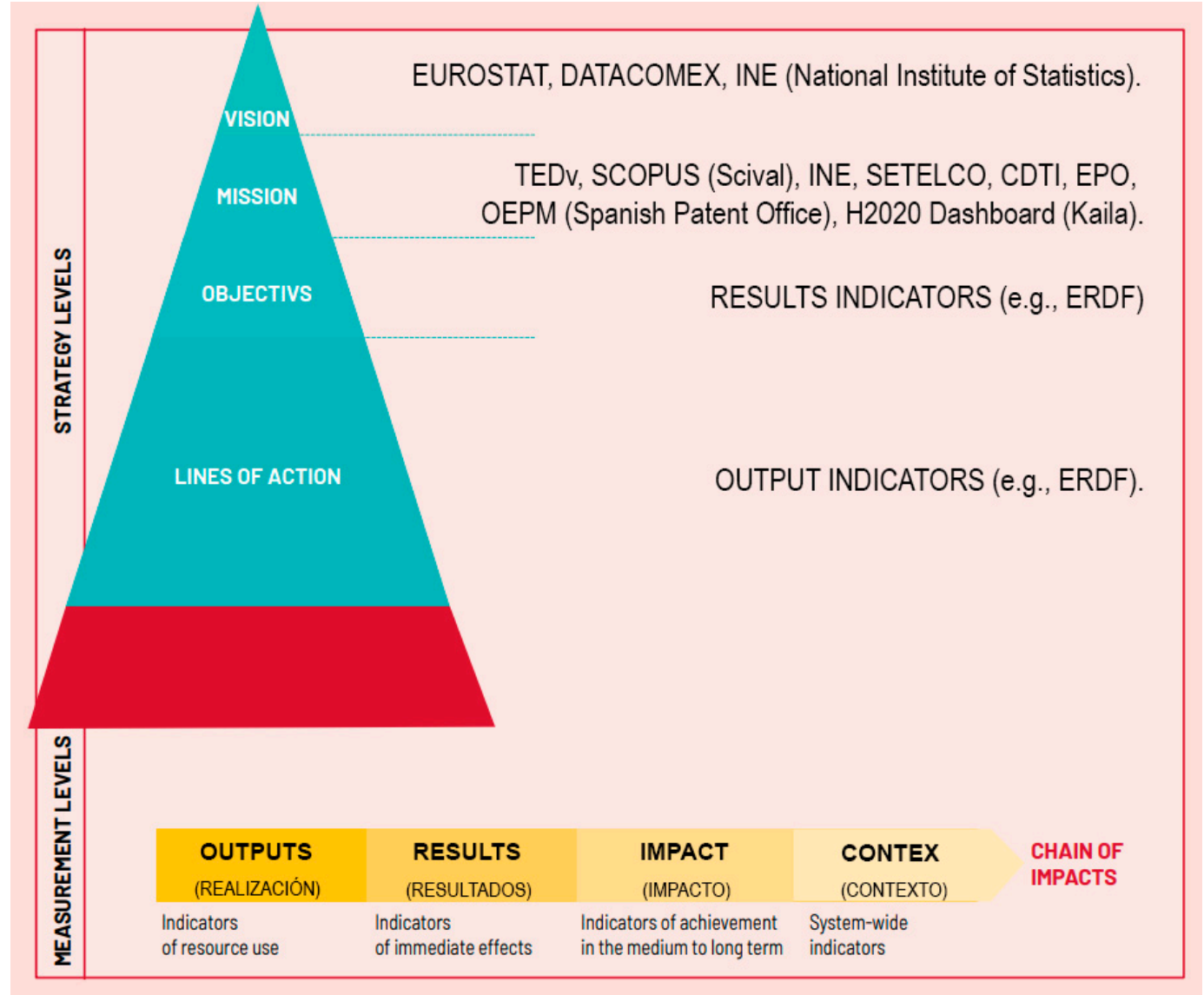


# Monitoring is Key

RIS3 2021-2027 of Castilla y León.

## Ideal Indicators

- Multi-level  
(output, results, impact, context)
- Objectively and easily estimated  
(clear definitions/catalogue)
- Comparable  
(standardised in other territories)
- Aggregable  
(indicators from different actions may be aggregated)



# Further development

## How to go beyond Smart Specialisation approach ?

Our main short term challenge: Improving the Pool of multilevel indicators:

- Starting from the *outputs* and *results* indicators given in Regulation (EU) 2021/1058+ mobilised budget, but a more exhaustive catalogue with clear definitions are needed to monitor the implementation of R&D instruments.
- Completing long term (impacts) and context indicators with secondary sources (Eurostat, SRIP, TEDv). Dimensions to cover:
  - **Assets:** Education & Skills, R&I Infrastructure, Talent, Entrepreneurship.
  - **Performance:** Scientific excellence, R&D and Innovation performance, Public-private collaboration, Innovative entrepreneurship, Inter-regional cooperation in R&I.
  - **Context:** GDP, Exports, CO2 emissions, Inter-regional cooperation.



# Further development

## How to go beyond Smart Specialisation approach ?

### Our long term challenge: Evaluation

- Cultural change: we have experience, but until now, reporting was more based on literature than in indicators.
  - Consolidate a strong monitoring System (indicators, tools...)
  - Stakeholders' involvement.

**Interregional cooperation and the S3 platform are essential to speed up and improve the learning process:**

- Mutual learning on methodological approaches and tools.
- Developing homogeneous and comparable criteria.
- Peer reviews.



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Experience of Castilla y León (Spain)

THANK YOU

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